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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/967,124	09/28/2001	Brian A. Batke	110003.97591	8068

7590 07/12/2005

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EXAMINER	
COFFY, EMMANUEL	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2157	

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/967,124	BATKE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Emmanuel Coffy	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 April 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 28, 2005. Claim 15 is amended to overcome an indefiniteness rejection. Claims 1-20 are pending and represent a system and method for an "Embedded Web-Accessible Industrial Control."

Response to Arguments

2. The Examiner maintains the reasons presented in the First Office Action as outlined below and the rejection is therefore sustained, all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

3. Piecemeal Analysis of references.

Applicant argues that Papadopoulos et al. do [sic] not teach providing programming software for the controller, or the control program itself, to the remote user over the Internet. See remarks page 9, last paragraph. Applicant next argued that Linder et al. do [sic] not address remote control of the controller, but instead a way to allow for remote access to the controller information without affecting the scan rate of the PLC. See remarks page 10, first paragraph. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Furthermore, in contradistinction to the aforementioned assertion applicant acknowledges that Linder et al. patent discloses allowing remote client access to control information of an industrial control through the Internet. See remarks page 10, first

paragraph. Specifically, the HTTP server 32 and the file server 20 of the controller 10a communicate ***ladder scan data*** (emphasis added) and display instructions readable by a browser 52 of a remote computer. Id. It is to be noted that ladder scan data include programming (software) data.4. Applicant next argued that the combined teaching does not suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art to forward programming software via the Internet to the remote client to allow remote programming for the controller, followed by the Internet return, and subsequent execution of, the controller program generated at the remote client. (applicant's remarks, page 10, second paragraph.)

First, The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Second, as articulated above Linder at al. teaches communicating ladder scan data readable by a browser of a remote computer. If ladder scan data can be communicated to a remote computer, why couldn't programming software be communicated in the same manner assuming ladder scan data did not include programming software?

5. Applicant's arguments have thus been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to Applicant's arguments, 37 CFR § 1.111(c) requires applicant

to "clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made.

6. The claims stand rejected as articulated in the First Office Action (see below) and all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-5, 10,15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Papadopoulos et al. (US 6,061,603) in view of Lindner et al. (US 6,640,140.)Papadopoulos teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a control system which allows a user to access a programmable Logic Controller (PLC) system over a communication network such as an Internet network using a web browser. The system includes an Internet web interface between the network and the programmable Logic Controller. (See abstract).

As to claim 1, Papadopoulos teaches an industrial control system for controlling an industrial process comprising: (See Fig. 2)

a plurality of I/O devices capable of exchanging signals with the industrial process; (See Fig. 2 (40))

a web access module including a web server coupled to a PLC, wherein the web server is capable of being coupled to at least one remote device via the Internet, and (See Fig. 2 (4, 30, 32, 34, 40); Fig. 3)

wherein the PLC is coupled to the I/O devices; wherein the web access module further includes programming software that can be utilized to generate a controller program for at least one of the PLC and one of the I/O devices, and (See col. 4, lines 37-39. - Papadopoulos teaches remote commands processing including data flow control.)

wherein the web server is capable of providing the programming software onto the Internet for transmission to the remote device, so that the remote device is able to generate the controller program. (See col. 4, 34-39. - Papadopoulos teaches remote commands processing including data flow control.)

Papadopoulos does not explicitly teach providing the software over the Internet. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes thereby providing for a cost efficient, fast and flexible system by remotely installing software changes.

Claim 2:

As to claim 2, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the PLC and the web server are one of (a) implemented in a single computer executing two programs; and

(b) implemented respectively in two different computers that are in communication via a communication link. (See Fig. 2)

Papadopoulos fails to teach the implementation of the system in a single computer executing two programs. However, Lindner expressly discloses such implementation. (See abstract and Fig. 1.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with the implementation taught by Lindner, because this system would be more robust with one computer executing two programs since it would at the very least eliminate timing or synchronization issues.

Claim 3:

As to claim 3, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the PLC executes the controller program, once the remote device has generated the controller program using the programming software and the controller program has been returned to the web access module from the remote device.

Papadopoulos fails to teach executing the controller program, once the remote device has generated the controller program. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See col. 4, line 35 – col. 5, line 6.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with the remote programming taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present to run the actual software.

Claim 4:

As to claim 4, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the programming software is stored within at least one of the PLC, the web server, a memory device within the web access module, a memory device within at least one of the I/O devices and a remote memory device.

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of claim 4. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See Fig.1)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with storing the programming software in the PLC as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present to run the actual software.

Claim 5:

As to claim 5, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 4, wherein an existing controller program is stored within at least one of the PLC, the web server, a memory device within the web access module, a memory device within at least one of the I/O devices and a remote memory device.

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of claim 5. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See Fig.1)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with storing the programming software in the PLC as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present to run the actual software.

Claim 10:

As to claim 10, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the web server is coupled to the Internet by way of an Internet interface, and (See Fig. 1)

wherein the PLC is coupled to the I/O devices by way of a control network interface. Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the PLC coupled to the I/O devices by way of a control network interface. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See Fig.1. 30a, 22b)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with the PLC coupled to the I/O devices by way of a control network interface as taught by Lindner, because this system would be more flexible.

Claim 14:

As to claim 14, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 13, wherein the signal must be received only when the programming software to be sent is a new version of the programming software that has not earlier been communicated to the remote device.

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the software replacement limitation. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See col. 4, lines 25-30.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with the PLC coupled to the I/O devices by way of a control network interface as taught by Lindner, because this system would be more flexible.

Claim 15:

As to claim 15, Papadopoulos teaches in an industrial control system having a plurality of control devices that operate to monitor and control an industrial process, a web access module coupled to the plurality of control devices, the web access module comprising:

a memory means for storing programming software capable of being utilized to generate a controller program for operation on at least one of the web access module and one of the control devices; and (See Fig. 2. (36))

a processor means coupled to the memory means, the processor means for sending the programming software to a remote device and receiving communications concerning the controller program from the remote device, wherein the controller program is generated at the remote device through the use of the programming software, (See Fig. 2.)

wherein the web access module is further adapted to allow for communications between the processor means and the remote device by way of the Internet. (See col. 4, lines 31-36.)

Papadopoulos does not explicitly teach providing the software over the Internet. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 16:

As to claim 16, Papadopoulos teaches the web access module of claim 15, wherein the processor means includes a web server and a PLC, and wherein an existing controller program is stored by the memory means in association with a particular version of the programming software. (See Fig. 2, Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 40-45, and col.12, lines 30-34.)

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 17:

As to claim 17, Papadopoulos teaches the web access module of claim 16, wherein the control devices are selected from the group consisting of I/O modules, motor controllers, and PLCs. (See Fig. 2 (32) and (40).)

Papadopoulos does not explicitly disclose motor controllers. However, Lindner expressly discloses sensor or actuator (motor controllers). (See Fig.1.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the disclosure of Papadopoulos as articulated above with the motor controllers as disclosed by Lindner, because this system would provide for the remote control of motors.

Claim 18:

As to claim 18, Papadopoulos teaches a method of generating a controller program for at least one control device of an industrial control system that monitors and controls an industrial process, the method comprising:

providing a web server within the industrial control system, wherein the web server is capable of communicating with at least one remote device via the Internet; (See col. 4, lines 25-39.)

obtaining programming software capable of being used to generate the controller program;

providing the programming software onto the Internet for transmission to the at least one remote device; and

receiving from the at least one remote device the generated controller program. (See col. 4, lines 40-45.)

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 19:

As to claim 19, Papadopoulos teaches the method of claim 18, further comprising:

obtaining an existing controller program from a memory device on which the existing controller program is stored, the programming software being associated with the existing controller program; (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 40-45.)

providing the existing controller program onto the Internet for transmission to the at least one remote device; and

after receiving the generated controller program from the at least one remote device, storing the generated controller program on the memory device in association with a version of the programming software (See col. 12, lines 30-33 – configuration) that was utilized to generate that controller program. (See col. 4, line 45 – receiving response from the remote device.)

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 20:

As to claim 20, Papadopoulos teaches the method of claim 19, wherein the web server and a PLC are included within a web access module, wherein the PLC is coupled to a plurality of additional control devices within the industrial control system, and wherein the controller program is utilized by at least one of the PLC and one of the additional control devices.

Papadopoulos does not disclose a web server and a PLC are included within a web access module and the other limitations recited by above claim. However, Lindner expressly discloses such configuration. (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos with the configuration disclosed by Lindner, because this system would be more compact.

8. Claims 6-9, 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Papadopoulos et al. (US 6,061,603) in view of Lindner et al. (US 6,640,140.) and in further view of Hauet (US 6,799,077.)

Papadopoulos teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a control system which allows a user to access a programmable Logic Controller (PLC) system over a communication network such as an Internet network using a web browser. (See abstract).

Claim 6:

As to claim 6, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 5, wherein the web server is capable of sending the existing controller program along with the programming software to the remote device by way of the Internet, so that the remote device is able to modify the existing controller program to generate the controller program.

Neither Papadopoulos nor Lindner teaches a remote device being able to modify a program. However, Hauet teaches program modifications implemented by a user. (See col. 4, lines 14-20 and col. 3, lines 49-51.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above and remotely storing information as taught by Lindner with this notion of user modification as disclosed by Hauet, because this system would allow a user to modify software remotely with minimal human interaction.

Claim 7:

As to claim 7, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 6, wherein it is allowable for the remote device to remotely store a backup copy of the controller program generated based upon the existing controller program.

Neither Papadopoulos nor Lindner teaches a remote device storing information. However, Hauet teaches remote storage information. (See col. 4, lines 8-13 and col. 8, lines 20-25.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above and remotely storing information as taught by Lindner with this notion of remote information storage as disclosed by Hauet, because this system would allow a user to store software remotely with minimal human interaction.

Claim 8:

As to claim 8, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 6, wherein the programming software includes a plurality of versions, (See col. 12, lines 31-33 – configuration refers to version) and wherein the existing controller program and a plurality of additional existing controller programs are stored in association with the respective versions of the programming software that were employed to generate the respective existing controller programs.

Papadopoulos fails to explicitly teach the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Neither Papadopoulos nor Lindner teaches a remote storage of information. However, Hauet teaches remote storage information. (See col. 4, lines 8-13 and col. 8, lines 20-25.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above and remotely storing information as taught by Lindner with this notion of remote information storage as disclosed by Hauet, because this system would allow a user to store software remotely with minimal human interaction.

Claim 9:

As to claim 9, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 6, wherein the programming software that is sent along with the existing controller program is of a version (See col. 12, lines 31-33 – configuration refers to version) that was used to generate the existing controller program.

Neither Papadopoulos nor Hauet teaches the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 11:

As to claim 11, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the web server provides the programming software to the remote device in response to a request received from the remote device. (See col. 4, lines 44-45 – receiving response from the remote device)

Neither Papadopoulos nor Hauet teaches the limitation of remote programming software. However, Lindner expressly discloses web pages containing ladder scan functionality. (See col. 4, lines 25-30, 42-44, 53-59.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with programming software remotely provided through the Internet as taught by Lindner, because this system would eliminate the need for an attendant to be present for software changes.

Claim 12:

As to claim 12, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1, wherein the web server provides onto the Internet, in response to a request received from the remote device, (See col. 4, lines 44-45 – receiving response from the remote device)

information indicative of another Internet-accessible location at which the remote device can obtain desired programming software.

Papadopoulos does not teach the limitation of information indicative of another Internet-accessible location at which the remote device can obtain desired programming

software. However, Lindner expressly discloses such limitation. (See col. 4, lines 53-59; See also '077 col. 4, lines 31-36.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above with alternate Internet-accessible location as taught by Lindner or Hauet, because this system would provide redundancy in getting software upgrades.

9. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Papadopoulos et al. (US 6,061,603) in view of Lindner et al. (US 6,640,140.) and in further view of Chan et al. (US 6,588,673.)

Papadopoulos teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a control system which allows a user to access a programmable Logic Controller (PLC) system over a communication network such as an Internet network using a web browser. The system includes an Internet web interface between the network and the programmable Logic Controller. (See abstract).

As to claim 13, Papadopoulos teaches the industrial control system of claim 1 wherein, prior to the sending of the programming software to the remote device, the web access interface must receive a signal indicative of at least one of a payment agreement and a credit card number from the remote device.

Neither Papadopoulos nor Lindner teaches this notion of payment agreement and credit card number. However, Chan teaches this notion of agreement and credit card number. (See col. 9, lines 51-65.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Papadopoulos as articulated above

and remotely storing information as taught by Lindner with this notion of receiving an agreement and credit card number as disclosed by Chan, because this system would allow a user to purchase software upgrades with minimal human interaction.

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Coffy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3997. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Emmanuel Coffy
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2157

***EC
June 28, 2005

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